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COUNTY DIRECTORY.
Circuit Court.—Hon. J. M. Elliott, Judge.
 Robt. Riddell, Com'ly Atty.
County Court.—Hon. M. M. Cassidy, Judge.
 J. D. Reid, County Attorney.
 J. R. Garrett, Clerk.
 W. B. Tipton, Sheriff.
 G. G. Ragan, Deputy.
 T. H. Probert, Jailor.
Police Court.—E. E. Garrett, Judge.
 J. W. Barreclough, Marshal.
 Thos. Metcalfe, Pros. Atty.

MASONIC.
 Montgomery Lodge, No. 23.—Stated meetings on the 2d and 4th Saturday nights in each month.
 THOS. METCALFE, W. M.
 T. H. SUMMERS, Sec'y.
 Mount Herk R. A. Chapter, No. 21.—Stated meetings on the 1st Friday in each month, at 2 o'clock p. m.
 J. M. CLYDE, H. P.
 G. E. MILLER, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CARDS.
 RICHARD APPERSON, JR. THOS. METCALFE.
APPERSON & METCALFE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 Will practice in Montgomery and adjoining counties, and the Court of Appeals.
 Office—on Public Square, opposite Court House yard. [Sept 10]

J. W. HAZELRIGG WILL H. WISS. T. H. SUMMERS.
HAZELRIGG, WISS & SUMMERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 Office on Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.
 Jan. 9-17

H. A. SHAWVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
 MT. STERLING, KY.
 Will attend promptly to all business confided to his care.
 Office North side Public Square.
 Jan. 9-17

RICHARD REID. J. DAVIS REID.
REID & REID,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 MT. STERLING, KY.
 Will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Special attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the United States Government.
 Jan. 9-17

W. H. HOLT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
 Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, Wolfe, Morgan, Magoffin counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
 Jan. 9-17

TURNER & CORNELIUS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 MOUNT STERLING, KY.
 Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, and Clarke counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
 Jan. 9-17

ROBERT KIDDERLY ROBERT FLUTY.
KIDDERLY & FLUTY,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
 IRVINE, ESTILL COUNTY, KY.
 Will practice in all the Courts of the 13th Judicial District, and in the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections.
 Oct. 1-17

G. M. McMAHAN,
Dental Surgeon,
 MOUNT STERLING, KY.
 Office one door below Reese's Jewelry Store, up stairs.
 Je 11-17

T. H. RIGGEN,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
 MT. STERLING, KY.
 Office over Maupin's Shoe Store.
 Main Street.
 March 6

DR. KENNETH S. GURLEY,
Physician and Surgeon,
 Office opposite National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.
 Where one of them may always be found, day and night unless professionally absent.
 Jan. 9-17

ROBERT MOORE,
 PORTRAIT, ANIMAL AND LANDSCAPE PAINTER.
 PORTRAITS of fine stock, and horses, painted on reasonable terms. Photographic portraits enlarged to any size up to life, on paper or canvass painted in oil colors.
 STUDIO—Over Tallard's & Co's store, Winchester, Ky.
 Mar. 24-31

SOUTHERN HOTEL,
 LEXINGTON, KY.
 THIS House has lately been newly furnished and fitted up throughout. The table cannot be surpassed by any house in the country. It is convenient to the railroad depots, and every attention is paid to the comfort of the guests. R. J. McCormick has bought out the interest of J. W. Moss, and the house will hereafter be conducted by
 WOLFEY & MCCORMICK,
 Proprietors.
 Jan 21-47

G. C. KNIPFEN,
 DEALER IN—

Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Grates,
Iron and Marble Mantels,
Tin-Ware, Pumps, Wooden-Ware,
AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,
 MAIN STREET, (Hinton's Block,) PARIS, KY.
 Jan 23-47

KENTUCKY HOTEL
 Cor. Main & Maysville Sts.,
 MT. STERLING, KY.
MRS. MARY CARTER, Proprietress.

THIS House has recently been thoroughly refurnished, and is now in complete order for the reception of guests.
 The Proprietress thankful for the very liberal patronage and retrograde extended to her house, begs leave to request all who may extend to her their patronage, that no efforts will be spared on the part of her or her assistants, to render them the utmost satisfaction. Her
TABLE
 is at all times supplied with the best the market affords. The
SALOON
 is under the management of Mr. CHAS. B. ANDERSON, and is supplied with the choicest foreign and Domestic Liquors, Fine Cigars, To-bacco, &c.
 Jan. 9.

THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME II.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

NUMBER 9.

Select Poetry.

WOMAN'S THRONE.

MRS. J. C. MORTON.

Woman's throne! it is reared in the land of the sun,
 Upon pillars of opal, where bright rivers run—
 Where palaces rise on the emerald strand
 Like temples of beauty from Morgan's wand—
 Where the idols of Zea have all given their store,
 And her soul never sighs for a happier shore—
 Is it there? is it there?

Where the purplish splendors which hang in the clouds
 Give the dye for the robes that her being enshrouds,
 And the flashing of stars and the radiance of gems
 Are brought to enjewel her rare diadems,
 And her sceptre's the gift of a worshipping world—
 Is it there? is it there?

Is it set in the realms of some silver-locked star,
 But cold and forbidden though it gleameth afar
 Where wisdom of worlds and its well-peopled masts
 And the problems of science and political arts,
 And the mystery of being are the lessons to learn,
 And she learneth them all, but is wretched and stern—
 Is it there? is it there?

Where man never more doth worship his god,
 And her love's never felt to soften his madness here,
 Where her smiles and her tears no more may console,
 Her graces, her tenderness, are used but to shroud;
 Where the sunshine and shadows of love's life are unknown
 To the beautiful queen of the gem-accepted throne—
 Is it there? is it there?

Not Woman's throne's is no fairy land rear'd
 Upon pillars jeweled at the touch of a wand,
 Looking over the world from its shining bar,
 Like a splendid but lonely imprisoned star,
 Yet she holds the throne and the divine's pure rod,
 But these beautiful gifts are the gifts of her God.
 In the shrine of her home is her mystical throne—
 There gently she rules, a kingdom her own:
 There she is a queen, and her white sceptred hand,
 Like a heavenly rod, on the cold heart of man
 Is laid, and it blossoms in bright rings of love
 That illumine and unite it to the fair world above.

Miscellaneous.

The Nice Young Man.

For one, I am very glad our community is productive of so few "nice young men." We have reason to rejoice that Montgomery soil does not yield a bountiful crop of nice young men. What we mean by nice young men can be more properly designated as a kind of fungus growth on the body social—water-sprouts that neither blossom nor bear, but continually draw their sustenance from the parent stem—young men who have not grown enough to leave the coat-tail of papa, and who hang on like "grim death" to the apron-strings of mamma. To be called a nice young man is synonymous to being called a dummy or a simpleton, and I should resent the appellation quicker than if any one should call me a liar, cut-throat or dog! When a young man is good-for-nothing and trifling, he is called a "clever fellow," which means, when properly interpreted, that he is contemptibly mean and notoriously a vagabond. I would rather be called a "scalawag" or a "carpet bagger"—names which are synonymous with infamy, corruption and fraud—than to be called a nice young man. Nice young men's chief employment is doing nothing; their energies are weak and paralyzed for want of use and activity; one who shrinks and dodges from all the responsibilities and duties of life, being too cowardly to meet them with a bold and resolute heart, and with a will that no opposition can conquer, or that no adversity can tame. The question comes up, if all men were made for something, and nothing was created in vain, what, pray, was a nice young man made for? What duty does he perform in the grand economy of nature? He runs up an extravagant bill at the tailor's, and calls on his father to foot it Christmas. He goes headlong into all the foolish extravagances and fashions of the day; is the dupe of every sharper, and the prey of every bigger fool than himself. He considers it an accomplishment to swear and drink, an indispensable necessity to chew tobacco and smoke cigars, a la mode; to be a devotee of all the damnable vices of the age. These are a few of the main characteristics of a nice young man. For the welfare of the country and the good of the human family, let us have few young men as defined above. Let us have few drones in our social hive, for if

there is anything more noble in a young man—more deserving of approbation than another—it is a spirit to earn his living by the sweat of his brow; a will to demonstrate to the world that he has the power within himself of self-support, and is in every respect self-reliant and self-sustaining.

Let us teach our young men that idleness is no virtue, but the fruitful mother of many vices. Teach them that labor is honorable, and that no man should live without the employment of his bodily and mental faculties.

Very many nice young men have passed from the stage of life and left the world no better or wiser by their birth. They filled no space or position in society, and none in the hearts or affections of those around them; they never did anything; never accomplished anything; never attempted anything; in fact were mere ciphers on the great chess-board of life; nought in the great arithmetical calendar of creation; fixed-stars in the social sky, that gave no light of their own, without orbit, warmth or radiance.

We repeat, that we rejoice that our community is productive of so few nice young men. Society demands active, industrious, temperate young men. The vacant places in the great unfiled walks of industry call for sober, honest, intelligent young men. The learned professions demand sensible, discreet young men; but nowhere is there a demand for a nice young man. Sometimes there is a call in the matrimonial market for a nice young man, and often the more lucky have the good fortune to be knocked off to some simple-minded unfilial daughter of Eve, but alas, when the tug of war comes, when the glare, glitter and tinsel of new married life is over, she realizes, too late, that she has caught the toad that has no jewel in his head, that he has no power to sustain her in the active or social struggle of life; no will to advance her interests or his own; that his attributes are all negative, actuated by no spirit of success, devoid of all the ennobling elements which it takes to make a man.

Young man be an active element in society, play your part in life skillfully, energetically and nobly, remembering that the pool that is never stirred becomes stagnant. Do not suffer yourself to be tempted by the vanities and follies of the world, nor yield to the seducing example of nice young men. Turn your back upon all that is low and self-debasing; let your motto be onward and upward, and by all means in the world, do not degenerate into a nice young man. DOC.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.—There is nothing which goes further towards placing young housekeepers beyond the reach of poverty, than a well-designed system of economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It does not matter whether the man furnishes little or much for his family; if there was a leakage in his kitchen or parlor, it runs away, he knows not how, and that demon waste cries "more, more," like the horse-leech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give.

It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article, however unimportant in itself—to establish a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens a door for ruin to walk in, and this seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs and assist him in his journey through life, and not dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her great ambition should carry her no further than his welfare and happiness with that of their children.

This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much toward making a fortune, as he can do in a workshop, on the farm, or in the counting room. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy, it is what he actually saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes the deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend; and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope for? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it?—Ex.

No nation so lofty, no power so great, no influence so commanding, and no character so perfect, as to except men from being attacked with rashness, malice, or envy. The external misfortunes of life, disappointments, poverty, and sickness, are nothing in comparison to that inward distress of mind occasioned by folly, by passion and guilt.

Woman is composed of two hundred and forty-three bones, one hundred and nine muscles, and three hundred and ninety-six pins, fearfully and wonderfully made, and to be handled with care to avoid scratches.

Remarkable Discoveries.

We have the pleasure this evening of laying before our readers the result of one of the most thrilling and profoundly interesting subterranean exploring expeditions ever attempted on this continent. It is nothing less than an *under ground passage-way under Rock Island*—the present site of the U. S. Arsenal, and the discovery of antiquarian relics of the rarest and most interesting character.

The entrance to a large cave, as our home readers are doubtless aware, is plainly visible from the ferry landing, as well as other portions of our city bordering on the river bank, and although some ten feet in diameter at the entrance, it gradually diminishes in size until some twenty-five feet are reached, when it is with difficulty that a person can effect an entrance by *crawling* through the aperture, but when once fairly through there is no difficulty in standing erect.

Until the recent interesting discoveries were made by the party of enterprising explorers, representing an eastern scientific society, and who are now sojourning in our city, this cave has never been known to be over one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and has possessed nothing more than ordinary interest, except as having been thought by the stern old Sae warrior, Black Hawk, to have been the chosen abode of the Great Spirit that presides over their destinies. But upon close examination at the terminus of one of the darkest and most intricate recesses, a narrow cavity was discovered in the rock, and by the aid of a torch forced into it, and interior apartment was found, upon entering which the party were enabled to explore the subterranean passage for a distance of nearly one thousand feet. The main passage is some six feet in width and about nine in height and is evidently a *natural cavern*, though in several places there are evidences of having been widened, as chisel marks can be distinctly discovered on the walls—besides numerous small recesses at regular intervals of fifty feet which bear traces of having been hewn out of the massive, solid rock.

The second corridor, leading from the main one, is very extensive—containing six ponderous pillars, enwreathed with gorgeous decorations. Beyond this is a short or chamber in which is the entrance to the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, and which contains one of the grandest collections of antiquarian curiosities ever discovered on this continent. It contains a huge pedestal in the center constructed of solid copper upon which is erected a magnificent shrine which with its unique inscription, denotes the antiquity of its devotees. Surrounding it are the colossal figures of the twelve worshippers, in kneeling posture, and quite contiguous to them, is the symmetrical, though diminutive figure of an Indian maiden, with a countenance of surprising beauty, and strongly marked features, indicative of deep thought and wondering surprise, with one hand pointing to the expressive word engraved upon the wall—*Skeel*—indicating thereby that the end of their destiny and race is at hand. Above them all, on its projecting and crescent shaped roof, are arranged in systematic precision, cross bow arrows and other weapons in warlike profusion—reminding one of the ancient sons of Persia and Greece.

The atmosphere in this apartment is almost unfit to sustain animal life—being damp, heavy and very impure. The torches of the exploring party were several times extinguished and the persons having the expedition in charge, barely escaped suffocation. Immediately adjoining the room containing these wonders is an oblong *solid brass*—some seven feet high, beautifully sculptured on four sides. There are, in all, twenty-one small bas-reliefs, and above, below and between them is carved an inscription seventy-six lines in length. The whole is in the best state of preservation—scarcely a character of the inscription is wanting and the figures are as sharp and well-defined as if executed only a few days ago. One of these scenes represented is a circle of the ancient aborigines sitting in counsel about the all-potent pipe of peace performing the wonted circuit, while the four winds and peace are being discussed in the presence of the white-winged prophet. Another scene represented a chief followed by his attendants, a prisoner is at his feet while men are being introduced leading various animals and carrying ponderous cross-bows, javelins and other weapons. The animals represented are the elephant, polar bear, lion, stag, and various kinds of monkeys.—The ornaments delicately graven on robes of the party, the tassels and fringes, bracelets and armlets, the elaborate curls of the hair and beard are all entire. One of the chiefs stands very erect and carries in his arms an animal resembling a *chamois* upon his right arm, and in his left hand a branch bearing fire flowers. Around his temples are a fillet adorned in front with a

rosette. One of the other characters, in a tragical attitude, holds a square vessel, resembling a basket, in his left hand, and a drawn dagger in the right, while on his head is worn a rounded cap—at the base of which is a *horn*. The garments of both consist of a robe falling from the shoulders to the ankle, and a short tunic underneath, descending to the knee, and are richly and tastefully decorated with embroidery and fringes, while the hair and beard are arranged with study and taste. The limbs are delineated with peculiar accuracy and the muscles and bones faithful, though somewhat too strongly marked.

After proceeding further the party reached a large room with a high arched roof, in which were the entrances to many other chambers. This contained the crowning gem of the wonders—nothing less than a huge sarcophagus of copper—nine feet long and three feet in width, minutely sculptured, within and without, with several hundred figures representing an immense funeral procession and ceremonies relating to the deceased chieftain, with emblems and other devices. The lid was partially removed and revealed a quantity of bones and javelins.

In one of the secluded corners of this apartment, and a few feet below the level of the floor, is the arched entrance to an unexplored chamber—approached by a narrow passage-way down through a hidden stone stairway. The party, after repeated efforts to effect an entrance, were obliged to abandon it. In plainly defined Indian characters, it bears the significant inscription, "All hope abandon, ye who enter in," an admonition which, while it tended only to excite and increase the curiosity of the explorers, was wisely heeded.

The knowledge of this ancient and interesting race does not seem, by any means, to have been confined simply to statuary and sculpture. Their weapons, and the jewel ornaments with which their persons were adorned, though principally of copper, are in some instances, finished with gold and silver and carved in the most exquisite manner conceivable, indicating mechanical genius and scientific attainments, of the highest order. The luxury and refinement of an enlightened civilization are clearly delineated in these mysterious images and devices, rather than the wretchedness, ignorance and superstitions of a semi-barbarous race, as eminent authors of the present age have surmised our country, previous to its discovery by Columbus, to have been inhabited by.

At present the strictest vigilance is observed at the cave—no person being allowed to enter it without permission from one or more of the explorers, who are all, at present, the favored guests of the Rodman House.

We congratulate the exploring party, and the scientific association they represent for having in defiance of the adventure, and of the ruthless ravages of time, brought to light these monuments of ancient grandeur and magnificence, and our gratitude at being furnished for publication the details of researches so thrilling in their character, is only equalled by the absorbing interest which we feel confident our readers will experience in their perusal.

During the interval of proceeding further with their investigations, we understand it to be the intention of the party having relics in their possession, to ship the movable portion of them at once to New York, if permission from the war department for their removal can be obtained.—*Rock Island Argus.*

A PITHY SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—You are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your motto, self reliance, honesty, and industry; for your star, faith, perseverance, and pluck, and inscribe on your banner, "Be just and fear not." Don't take too much advice; keep at the helm and steer your own ship. Strike out. Think well of yourself. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Assume your position. Don't practice excessive humility; you can't get above your level—a water don't run up hill—put potatoes in a cart over a rough road, and the small potatoes will go to the bottom. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that rule the world. The great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Civility costs nothing and buys everything. Don't drink; don't smoke; don't swear; don't gamble; don't lie; don't steal; don't deceive; don't flatter. Be polite; be generous; be kind. Study hard; play hard. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Read good books. Love your fellow-man as well as your God; love your country and obey the laws; love truth; love virtue. Always do what your conscience tells you to be a duty, and leave the consequence with God.—*Rev. John Todd.*

The members of the Rhode Island Legislature get \$1 a day each, and their session rarely lasts over a week.

Something for Lawyers.

When Hon. John Phillipot Curran, the great Irish advocate, was in the zenith of his career, a countryman called at his office in Dublin, one day, seemingly in great distress of mind. Mr. Curran handed him a chair, and invited him to be seated. After being seated, he told Mr. Curran the cause of his trouble, as follows: Some four weeks ago I sold some grain in market, amounting in value to one hundred pounds, and, after receiving the money, I called in at the grocer's with whom I was in the habit of dealing, and in whose honesty I had the most implicit confidence. I told him I did not wish to take the money home with me, as it was late, and I had some distance to go; that I would leave it with him for safe keeping until the next time I came to the city. The grocer man took the money, saying it would be all right. Some days after, being in the city on business, I called into his place for my money. The grocer, with an expression of the greatest astonishment, asked me what money I had references to. I told him the hundred pounds I left with him for safe keeping a few days before. He denied, in the most positive manner, ever receiving a penny from me for safe-keeping, and told me I could not come that dodge over him. There being no person present but us two at the time I gave him the money, and having neglected to take anything to show for it, I could do nothing, and now I have come to you for advice, knowing that if you cannot help me, I am done for.

This was his story to Mr. Curran, who remarked that it was a very difficult case, but that he would do the best he could under the circumstances. He then told him to get another hundred pounds and take a friend with him, and in his presence deposit with the same grocer man, and call back to his office in a few days, when he would tell him further what to do. The countryman expressed his fears as to the result. But Mr. Curran told him that if he would not do that he could do nothing for him. Having unbounded faith in Curran's sagacity, he said he would do as he told him. He then got a friend, and together they went to the grocer man's store, where, in the presence of his friend, hand him the hundred pounds for safe keeping. The grocer keeper took it, and the parties departed. Some few days after he called again at Mr. Curran's office for further advice. He told Mr. Curran that he had obeyed his instructions. Now, said Mr. Curran, go back to the grocer man alone, and watch your opportunity when no other person is present, but you both, and ask him for the hundred pounds you left with him a few days before. Of course, knowing that you had a witness to your leaving it, he will give it back to you without objection. The countryman did as directed, and the grocer gave him his money without a word. He then went back to Curran and told him what happened. "Now," says Curran, "get the witness you had when you deposited the money, and go back and demand the hundred pounds you left in the presence of the witness." He did so; and the grocer man saw immediately that he was beaten. He could not deny having received the money, as the countryman had witnessed it. He could not say that he paid it, as he had no witness. And now he saw no loophole to escape, so he paid the money. We see from this, that by the shrewdness of a skillful lawyer, a rogue was outwitted and an industrious man protected. Who will not say that lawyers are a necessity?

SECTARIANISM.—There is a great deal of cant and nonsense talked about sectarianism. It is often imagined that if a man is fond of his church he is sectarian. You might as well say a man is sectarian if he likes his own home and family better than any other in the same street. The man I call sectarian is the man who is not contented with the blessings of number one in the street, but who is always throwing stones or mud at number two; who is not content with the happiness of his own wife and family, but who talks and gossips about another man's family. Give me the man who has honest, earnest conviction about his own Church, and I extend to him the right hand of fellowship. Love your Church, and do all you can for it; but try and imagine at the same time that other men are as conscientious as you are, and give them the right hand of fellowship when they do all they can for their Church.—*Norman McLeod.*

A patent has been taken out for a new process in cigar making. The leaf tobacco is ground to a pulp and run out in sheets as paper is made, done up and sold by the quire or ream—and then every one makes his own cigar, if he pleases.

A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes to his friends at home; "Plagued easy time now-a-days—very little work to do—our firm don't advertise."

Speculations with Advertisers.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first. Special notices are charged a line for the first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Marriages and deaths inserted gratuitously. Obituary notices ten cents per line. The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates.

Political and Social Equality.

In the old days of the discussion of the abolition question it was always urged by its opponents that the political enfranchisement of the blacks would lead to demands for social equality upon their part and that of their friends. This was most vehemently denied by the New York Tribune and by all the other champions of the abolition idea. They claimed there was no connection between the two movements—that a man might have political equality and yet possess few or no social privileges. We never believed this. We were always satisfied that social would be considered the necessary result of the political equality of the races, if it should ever be established. However this may be, it is certain that the radicals are now doing exactly what they denied they would do a few years ago. The New York Tribune, in speaking of the proposed inauguration ball at Washington on the 4th of March, says: "If a black man was good enough to vote with the republican party in North Carolina, he is good enough to attend the inauguration ball in Washington." There you have the whole argument in a nut-shell. The right to dance with the whites—to meet them as equals in social entertainments—is pretended to be derived from their political status. The pro-slavery men were, therefore, correct in their suspicions, and in their idea of the logic that flowed from them. The abolitionists were either guilty of falsehood, or else they took a position that they have since been unable to maintain. Those who recoil from placing the negro upon the same plane with themselves would be unwise if they do now start out upon the road which has that for its destined point, and nothing else. In the meantime, we are glad the cloven hoofs of the monster are being disclosed.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

A Classic Toilet.

According to testimony which is scarcely to be disputed, the sun could never have shone upon a less lovely object than a Roman lady in the days of the Cæsars, when she opened her eyes in the morning—or, rather, let us say, as she appeared in the morning, for before she opened her eyes a great deal had to be done. When she returned to rest, her face had been covered with a plaster composed of bread and ass milk, which had dried during the night, and consequently, presented in the morning the appearance of cracked chalk. The purpose of the ass milk, was not only to preserve the delicacy of the skin, but renovate the lungs; and so strong was the belief in the efficacy of the specific, that some energetic ladies bathed themselves in it seventy times in the course of a single day. As for Poppo, the favorite wife of Nero, she never set out on a journey without taking in her train whole herds of she asses that she might bathe whenever she pleased so to do. The plaster of Paris bust having awakened in the morning in a cracked condition, it was the office of a host of female slaves to mature it into perfect beauty. To clear the fields for further operations the first of these gently washed away with lukewarm ass' milk the already crumbling mask, and left a smooth face to be colored by more reconcile artists. The slaves whose vocation it was to paint the cheeks, delicately laid on the red and white, having moistened the pigment with her own saliva. The apparent nastiness of the operation was diminished by the consumption of a certain number of scented lozenges, which, if the slave neglected to take, she suffered corporal punishment.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

They have an extraordinary association of Ladies at Clyde, Ohio, called a "knitting machine," which, without warning, marches into a billiard saloon, takes possession of the seats, and quietly settles down to knitting. Last Saturday night the ladies met at Walbridge's saloon, and at once commenced knitting. The usual business of the place was of course stopped until the men present went to smoking furiously, when the ladies were obliged, after a time, to leave. Y. W. Grant's saloon was also visited; but here, when the men proposed to smoke, the proprietor refused to furnish the materials, saying the women were welcome to the use of the saloon if they wanted it. The feminine proposition is "to knit all the lively dealers out of town."

A story is told of a Parisian Duchess, who, upon coming home from a ball at 3 A. M., was informed of the death of her father. She said, throwing herself upon the bed, "Oh, I am tired now; I will weep in the morning."

A nine-year old authoress in Belfast, Me., has written the first chapter of a novel. Two of her characters are "twins, one five and the other six years old."

"Well, what of it? There are two twins in this city, one twenty, and the other twenty too."—[Mobile Register.]

KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
WILL T. HANLY,
AT \$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

Grant's Retiree.

The new President has puzzled and confounded the quidnuncs. The most persistent and adventurous of the newspaper correspondents have failed to pump anything definite from the "coming man." His policy is a profound secret. In civil life he wears the same stolid air, the same impervious demeanor and impenetrable face that he bore amid the troublous days of the rebellion. What he intends to do, what measures he means to advocate, what policy he designs to adopt are profound secrets—hid in his own bosom. With a dexterity and acumen truly admirable he has foiled the inquisitive and baffled the impertinent.

Hitherto, by this time, former Presidents have indicated who were to serve in their Cabinet and the offices were already distributed. To the Committee announcing to Gen. Grant the fact of his election, he replied that he would not make known his ministers until their names were sent to the Senate for confirmation. To many anxious inquirers he has announced that Andy Johnson is not to be called as an adviser; that his Cabinet will consist of seven members; that two of them will be from one state, and that he is so opposed to female suffrage, that he will not honor Mrs. Grundy by naming her as one of his counselors. And this is all that ingenious, interrogatory, and inquisitive newspapermen have been able to extract from the silent man—"only this and nothing more."

And by reason of this taciturnity, there is sore perplexity in high places. Republicans who have been Hercules at the wheels of government, are bothered to conjecture upon whom the mantles of presidential favor are to fall. Rumor says Schofield will retain the portfolio of the War Department; that Evans will be Attorney General; Charles Francis Adams, or Motley, the Historian, Secretary of State, and Dennison the head of the Post-Office.

Wells is reported to be packing his household goods and preparing for retirement in classic Connecticut. It is certain therefore, that "his checks" will be handed in. McCulloch will remain in Washington, and laugh at the financial perplexities of his successor. Rumor is very busy, yet no shape or form is evoked from a chaos of conjecture. The public verdict is that Grant's course is a wise one; that outside the private annoyance his determination must save him from, it shows spirit that is bold and self-reliant; a will to assert and maintain the dignity of the office he has been selected to fill; and leads us to hope, from such beginning, that we have a President who will not be a mere puppet in the hands of unscrupulous political tricksters, intent wholly on their own aggrandizement.

The Revolution in Cuba.

In spite of the effort of the Cuban authorities to impress other nations with the idea that the revolution now in progress in the island is a small affair and hardly worthy to be dignified with the name of insurrection, from recent advices there can be no longer be any doubt that the uprising is general and formidable. The insurgents are daily increasing in numbers, resources and boldness, and hold many important towns. They are well-armed, and equipped, and commanded by officers of large experience, and tried valor. Almost the whole native population are in revolt. The revolutionists have achieved many important successes and defy the whole power of the government to dislodge them from the towns and territory they have won. Considerable reinforcements are constantly arriving from Spain. Late accounts bring the intelligence that a Provisional Government is in harmonious operation and that the revolution is spreading. The political features of the new government are proposed general emancipation, equal political rights for all colors, and a suffrage qualified by property or education. Already the slaves of the wealthier patriots have been set free. It is decided to hear no propositions from Spain looking to an accommodation or adjustment of pending troubles. Complete deliverance from the Spanish yoke and independence are aimed at. It is reported that an agent of the new administration will soon be in Washington to ask that belligerent rights be conceded to the patriots. As to what will be done should Cuba maintain and establish a separate nationality, there appears to be some disagreement; but the majority are inclined, in that event, to ask protection from the United States, and this with the purpose of becoming eventually a member of the American Union.

The sympathies of Republicans everywhere are certainly with the rebels and their success will be hailed with raptures of delight. In the meantime the progress of the war will be looked for with much anxiety and interest.

The name of Joseph Holt is mentioned among those who are likely to receive cabinet appointments. Congress ought to create the office of Federal hangman, and the position should be given to Holt for life. It is the only one which his talents fit him for.

Enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment.

A bill punishing with heavy fine and imprisonment, those Confederates who, before their participation in the rebellion, held offices under the Federal government, or under State governments, and took oath to support the Constitution of the United States, has passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate. The ostensible object of the bill is to reach the case of ex Confederates who held offices by suffrage of the people of the border States. That it will finally pass both Houses of Congress there is little doubt; and then the status of these office-holders will become an important question. Will they surrender, terrified by the congressional edict, or will they hold on? We learn that it is the design of all to hold on to their places, and to test the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment as a part of the Constitution of the United States. It is the opinion of eminent lawyers that the said amendment was never ratified as the Constitution contemplates, eleven States being induced to vote for it under coercion and threats of disfranchisement; and that the same is of no binding effect, having never been submitted to the President for his signature. On these and other grounds it is believed that the holders of valuable offices will make a stand and have the question settled judicially whether this amendment has ever really been adopted as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

A bill providing for the re-distribution of the National Bank currency has passed the House of Representatives. The object of it is to give more circulation to the West and South. At present the bulk of the national bank currency is scattered throughout the Eastern and Middle States. The measure as passed by the House will go to the Senate, but serious doubts are entertained of its passage in the present form in which it appears, or in any form that will be productive of good to the South. If it should go through, the surmises are that it will be clogged with such restrictions as will defeat its purpose. Opinions are expressed that it will be so amended in the Senate as to allow no Southern State a participation in its benefits unless the reconstruction policy of Congress with all of the amendments to the constitution are accepted. The bill is certainly right, and it would be hailed as a measure of healing and statesmanship. It cannot be denied that under the present distribution of the National banking privileges, great injustice and wrong are meted out to the West and South. The great need of these sections now is money—a larger circulation. The West is in a state of constant expansion and improvement, and wants money to develop her growth, to build up permanently her prosperity and to make her exhaustless resources productive. The South too, needs and requires more money. The war stripped her of property and the means of living and what the war failed to consume, has been eaten up by military governments and the expensive schemes of reconstruction. If we, therefore, are to witness the resurrection of Southern prosperity and a return of this section to the position of producers, capital must be more liberally circulated among the impoverished Commonwealths of the South.

Brownlow's Valedictory.

Though the tyrant of Tennessee is reported in critical health, he has the strength to pay his parting respects to the State over which he has lorded with a high hand, in the shape of a proclamation declaring martial law over nine counties. The suspension of civil law means the rule of the militia; the quartering of negro soldiers and ruffians upon the Democrats of the districts under the royal displeasure. There is no outbreak, no turbulence, no stubborn rebellious and disorderly conduct in these counties. The Ku Klux organization is not alleged to have an existence within their borders. This myth has disappeared.—There is no obstruction to the administration of law, and no good reason is or can be given why the militia should be turned loose upon nine counties. Perhaps the only reason that can be assigned is that these counties are Democratic, and have refused to bow the knee to the Radical Baal. This declaration of martial law is a piece of pure, vengeful spite—the last grip of the despot at the throat of his subject.

Fifteenth Amendment.

It seems that the Radicals will never be done tinkering with the Constitution. Two amendments have been added within a few years, and now the country is to be afflicted with another, known as the suffrage amendment. The two Houses disagreed and a committee of conference was appointed, whose wisdom produced the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the States:

"ARTICLE 15. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

If the requisite number of States ratify this amendment through their Legislatures, the doctrine of universal manhood suffrage will be established.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.

Letter from Hon. Thos. Turner.

MT. STERLING, KY., FEB. 22, 1869.
Editor of the Yeoman!

In this section we are greatly rejoiced to see that General Preston has made a move in favor of State aid to railroads. We in Kentucky have now arrived at a point that railroads, traversing our territory, and connecting the railway systems North and South of us, are a necessity and will be made. The only open question is, whether our State shall make them, and she and her citizens reap the rich rewards which will flow from the development of our exhaustless coal, iron, and lumber resources, or will we allow the Yankee monopolists, who own the great routes which connect the Ohio river with the Atlantic cities, to construct them as extensions of their lines and to appropriate to themselves our mineral and lumber wealth?

The time for the decision of this question has arrived, and we are yet masters of the situation if we will but act promptly.

If we wait a few years we can never enter upon a general State system of internal improvement. When a new more trunk roads shall have been built, those who live along the route of them will have a direct interest against a general system, and with the aid of the penurious and old fogies, will be able to defeat any aid appropriation bill that may be submitted to the people.

Every road that is made will reduce the strength of those who favor a general system.

Upon the subject of internal improvements the people are in advance of their representatives, and would vote to appropriate any reasonable amount to building railroads, if they were but persuaded of the fact that their representatives had matured a plan which would prove a success, and insure the completion of the proposed roads and that this Legislature will win lasting honor if they will but patiently remain, until they mature and adopt such a plan, and then submit it to the people for their ratification.

It will require time and reflection to mature a bill which will at once be prudent, well-guarded, and at the same time comprehensive and liberal enough to effect its purposes, and to command popular support.

It would be far best to appropriate to three or four great trunk roads a sum sufficient to insure their rapid completion, so that their happy effect in developing the resources of the country, and multiplying the taxable property in the State, and in returning handsome dividends into the Treasury, could be soon felt and appreciated; and to rely upon the roads so made, and the dividends arising from the stock so taken by the State, to extend the system throughout the State, by making branch roads.

But this plan by itself is impracticable, because the masses look too much to proximate, and too little to ultimate results, and it cannot therefore command sufficient popular support.

The proposition to give \$10,000 a mile to each road upon which individual, county, and city subscriptions are obtained sufficient, when added to that amount, to insure the completion of the road, meets with much popular favor.

There is danger under that system that many useless roads will be projected, a few miles of which will be made, and the \$10,000 per mile of those made drawn from the treasury and the roads then abandoned, and that large expenditures will thus be made without adequate results, and the system become unpopular and retard a cause it was intended to promote. But it is hoped that these dangers can, to a large extent, be guarded against.

To have a proposition for State aid to internal improvements rejected would be a sad misfortune, and would deter those who seek popular favor from soon placing another one before the people.

It then becomes the prudent friends of internal improvement to anticipate, as far as possible, all the objections that can and will be made to any plan, bill, or act it is proposed to submit to the people for their adoption.

The \$10,000 per mile proposition will be assailed in the mountains as a bill to tax the whole State to build railroads for the rich interior. Its opponents on the stump will contend, with at least a show of justice, that the poorer and mountain regions will be unable to procure a private, county and city subscription to the roads passing through those regions sufficient to enable them to get the benefit of the proposed State aid.

It has been proposed to appropriate a large sum, to be expended in railroads, to divide the State into four districts, and expend one-fourth of it in each of them by giving \$10,000 or more per mile to each road in each district, to which, within a given time, subscriptions should be procured, which, with the sum so appropriated, would be sufficient to insure the completion of the road; and if any district should not in the time allowed, take the steps necessary to procure its share of the appropriation, then the Legislature was directed to expend the same in the other districts if they took the requisite steps to procure it.

This plan would be attacked in the mountain and outer regions as one which would finally tax them to build roads elsewhere, and the penurious and unintelligent of each district would contend that the whole appropriation would be expended in the other districts.

The common school cause is intensely popular in the mountain counties and in many other parts of the State, and it would be well, in order to secure the support of its friends to combine with the internal improvement bill some provision for the increase of the school fund, by setting apart to it the whole or a portion of the profits of the stock taken in railroads over and above so much thereof as would pay the interest on the amount invested, and a sinking fund with which to pay the principal.

Could not some scheme be devised that would at once combine the advantages and obviate the disadvantages of those named above, call to its aid the friends of popular education, and command the support of a majority of the people of the State?

Allow me to suggest the outlines of a proposition which, it is hoped, would accomplish this:

Let a bill be prepared and submitted to the people in August which appropriates to several trunk roads an amount sufficient to secure their speedy completion, and at the same time appropriate \$10,000 per mile to any and all other roads of a given length upon which other bona fide subscriptions to the amount of \$15,000 for each mile thereof shall be first obtained, and appointing the Governor and others associated with him as a commission to ascertain and decide when any road has complied with the conditions, to entitle it to the subscription and to make the same; and also providing that, whenever any part of the route of a road passes through the coal, iron and lumber regions of the mountains, a bona fide subscription by the owners thereof of 2,000 acres of coal or iron or lumber lands, lying within six miles of the proposed road, for each mile it passes through such region as a bonus to induce the building of said road, shall be deemed equivalent to a subscription of \$15,000 per mile upon that part of the road, and that the State shall take said coal, iron, and lumber lands and hold them as her own until they are made valuable by the completion of the road, and shall subscribe and take stock in said road to the amount of \$25,000 per mile upon that part of the road upon which said land bonuses were obtained, and providing further for the levying of a tax sufficient to pay the interest upon the debt thus incurred, and to create a sinking fund that will pay it in thirty years, and providing that all dividends that should arise from stock thus taken in roads should be first applied to the payment of the interest upon the debt thus created and to the sinking fund designed to pay it, and, when so applied should go to the reduction of the tax levied, to pay the interest on and to sink the debt; and that all dividends upon the stock taken in said railroads over and above enough to pay said interest shall be paid into and form a part of the principal of the common school fund until that fund reaches an amount sufficient to afford a common school education to every child between the ages of six and seventeen.

Such a bill as this would, it is believed, command the support of a majority of the voters of the State—especially if the press and public men would explain to the people that the appropriations made by it were not an expenditure, but an investment for profit.

In the mountain regions there would be no difficulty in obtaining a bonus of 2,000 acres of coal, iron, and lumber lands opposite each mile of road. These lands are now not worth more than fifty cents per acre, and, if a railroad were finished through them, one half of these, owned by each person, would be worth many times as much as the whole are now, and each land-holder could well afford to give one half of all the lands he owned within six miles of the road in order to secure it.

The State would be no loser by this liberal conduct to the mountain regions, for, soon after the road was completed, the lands could be sold by her for far more than the \$25,000 per mile, and she would have her stock in the road clear profit.

I have long believed that the principle upon which the Western railroads were built could be successfully applied to the coal and mineral regions of Kentucky.

The Western roads received large land grants from the Federal Government, but these lands, before the roads were made, were not sufficient to enable them to command the money or credit with which to construct them and the companies to whom they were given used them as bonuses to induce the great capitalists to subscribe the requisite stock; and in more than one instance the lands after the roads were built, sold for enough to reimburse the whole cost of them.

If the owners of mineral and lumber lands would subscribe as bonuses one-fourth of all of them that lie within eight miles of a proposed road, it would amount to 2,500 acres of land to each mile of road, and when the road was built these lands would be worth enough to pay for the cost of it, and the remaining three-fourths would be worth to the owner ten times as much as the whole was before; and no doubt is entertained that capitalists could be induced by such bonuses to make roads through the mountains of Kentucky. In applying this principle the Western roads had the advantage of our mountains in receiving their land grants in a body, while the proposed land bonuses would have to be gotten up in detail; but we have the more than counterbalancing advantage in this—that prairie agricultural lands are only multiplied in value by the presence of a railroad by from seven to ten, while lumber and mineral lands are multiplied in value by from twenty to two hundred.

This bonus principle could be successfully applied to the Lexington and Virginia Railroad, to the completion of the Knoxville branch of the Nashville road, to the Lexington, Danville, and McMinnville road, to the Louisville and Norfolk Air-Line road, and to the Cincinnati, Covington, and Cumberland Gap road; and the writer suggested it and caused it to be inserted in the charter of the last named road.

In order to induce active, ardent young men to traverse the lines of proposed roads and see the landholders and get up the bonuses, there should be a provision made in the charter giving such of the corporators as get them up ten per cent. thereof.

The charter of the last named road contains such a provision.

But it is asked why not procure subscriptions of stock in lands, instead of land bonuses? For the reason that owners will readily give them as bonuses, but not subscribe them as stock lest they be taken for the debts of the company road to be obtained, as has been heretofore, and besides, as subscribers stock, they would not induce the great capitalists to build the roads.

Yours,

THOMAS TURNER.

Brevet J. N. Caldwell, for some time past in charge of the Military Department of the Kentucky Agricultural School, has resigned his position.

A Maryland postmaster, appointed by General Jackson, has just resigned. He believes in rotation in office.

A Maryland reception for President Johnson is being arranged at Nashville, Tenn.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Board of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank, Mt. Sterling, Ky., was ordered that the depositors of the Bank shall always have the preference in Loans and Discounts, and that

Stamped Checks

Will be furnished Depositors, without charge from and after this date.
WM. MITCHELL, Cashier.
mar 4-4w.

A Dividend

OF 13 per cent on the capital stock of the Maysville and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Road Company has been declared, and will be paid to the Stockholders upon application to David Wilson & Co., at Flemingsburg, Ky.
WILL L. SUDOUTH, Pres.
mar 4-4w.

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1040 Pages Quarto. 600 Engravings. Price \$6.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million.—American Educational Monthly.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

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" Counting House " with numerous illustrations and many valuable tables not to be found elsewhere.

Published by IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKE MAN & CO. New York.

[mar 4-4w.]

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

BOVEY'S

Queen City Brick-Maker.

THIS machine is a great mechanical discovery which overcomes all the difficulties heretofore found in working clay by machinery, and is what has long been sought for in this branch of mechanical industry. It combines strength, power and durability, with that simplicity of construction which readily recommends it for general use as a substitute for any and all other modes of manufacturing brick known in this or any other country. It is the first and only machine ever invented which thoroughly tempers and makes a smooth and

Perfect Pressed Brick!

Of uniform size and quality, with perfect corners and angles, free from cracks and checks, from all kinds of clay, with but little power, and at a cost much less than by any other known process.

The brick can be taken from the machine and backed up under a shed 15 or 20 brick high. Being more solid and of greater specific gravity, they make a much stronger and more durable building material, and break more evenly with a trowel, bear a much greater weight, are impervious to moisture and secure from action of the weather.

This machine, with a 15-horse power engine and 20 men and boys, will make from 50 to 80 thousand perfect brick per day, using from 10 to 20 barrels of coal, and can be furnished with or without engines at such prices as will meet the approval of Capitalists and Business Men generally who may wish to purchase territory and invest in a business which makes the cheapest and most durable building material, and one which never goes out of fashion, requires no insurance and is always in active demand.

Parties desiring to purchase territory and machines, can have an opportunity of testing it on their own clay at the shop.

For further particulars call and see the machine in practical operation, or address the Patentee, at

No. 84 West Third St., Cincinnati, O.

Machines, State, County, and Yard Rights for sale on Reasonable Terms.

GEO. C. BOVEY, Patentee.

We have spent much time and money in examining many machines to find the best. We have found THE MONTGOMERY MORGAN BRICK and CHEAPER BRICK than any other machine. We have bought a machine and the right of this county, and will have one in operation by about the 15th of April, when every body can see it make brick faster than they ever saw brick made by one dozen moulders.

We are the authorized agents for the sale of the machine, and the right to use it in any county in Kentucky. We are satisfied the machine will do all Mr. Bovey claims for it in his advertisement. For further information call on us at Mt. Sterling, Ky., or on Mr. Bovey at No. 84 West Third Street, Cincinnati, O., who will show any one a machine in full operation, or correspond with either and it will receive prompt attention.

TENNEY & CO.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Feb. 26.

FOR A NICE FIT, AND THE

Best Boots, Shoes and Clothing;

CALL AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

HAUPIN & OREAR,

Main Street,

(south side)

Mt. Sterling, Ky

THE BEST

IS THE

CHEAPEST.

McGILLOWAY CAN FIT 'EM.

February 18

JANUARY 1, 1869.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

PUTNAM

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital \$500,000.

ASSETS:

MORTGAGES.

First lien on unincumbered Real Estate \$80,800.00

BONDS.

United States Five-Twenties of 1862, 34,209.00

" " Sixes, of 1881, 11,448.00

State of Virginia, \$31,800. 31,825.00

City of Minneapolis, Minn., 1,000.00

\$97,452.00

STOCKS.

114 Shares Farmers' & Mechanics' Nat. Bank, Hartford, \$15,048.00

280 Shares American National Bank, Hartford, 17,360.00

300 Shares Importers' & Traders Nat. Bank, New York, 40,500.00

300 Shares Fourth National Bank, New York, 31,800.00

100 Shares American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York, 11,400.00

150 Shares Bowery Nat. Bank, New York, 18,000.00

100 Shares Hartford & New Haven Railroad Co., 22,000.00

217 Shares Hartford Carpet Co., 57,505.00

\$213,613.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash on hand and in bank, \$54,693.76

Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission, 51,115.40

Cash Loans on Stocks and Bonds, 123,900.00

Cash due for Premiums, 1,562.61

Real Estate, 50,000.00

All other property of the Company, consisting of accrued interest and Rents; and Office Furniture, 10,823.28

\$685,960.05

LIABILITIES.

Unsettled Losses, \$43,447.12

S. WOODRUFF, Pres't.

E. WORTHINGTON, Vice-Pres't.

S. G. PARSONS, Secretary.

Feb. 11.

WM. HOFFMAN, Agent,

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Cincinnati,

THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

100 pair Trace Chains for sale by Hoffman & Co.

Horse and Jack Bills neatly and cheaply printed at this office.

100 good cast steel Hoes at Hoffman & Co.'s.

See the notice of the Farmers' Bank in another column.

It is said that the Kentucky Legislature will adjourn about the 16th inst.

Chiles & Jones have a lot of the finest smoking tobacco to be found in town.

For Sale.—Fifty barrels Salt, for sale by Hoffman & Co.

Professor Park assisted by his pupils, will give a free concert, on to-morrow (Friday) evening at the Christian Church. Everybody is invited.

Messrs. Jonett & Apperson request the person who borrowed one of their ladders some three months ago to return the same immediately.

Judge M. M. Cassidy has rented his farm of 175 acres to Mr. Jas. Groves at \$6 per acre. The Judge, we are pleased to announce, intends becoming a resident of our town.

Messrs. F. C. Barnes, H. C. Howard, Capt. Jas. Howard, and A. T. Wood, started for Washington on Monday morning last to see the new President inaugurated.

We have received a very flattering call upon Richard Reid, Esq., of this town to become a candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Bourbon, Clark, Montgomery and Bath. The call was from Bourbon, and is unavoidably crowded out of our issue this week but will appear in our next.

Charlie, a little son of Mr. W. T. Howe, of this town, slipped a grain of corn in his ear some four years ago, and being entirely hidden, several unsuccessful attempts to remove it has been made. Dr. E. O. Guernsey succeeded, a few days ago, in removing it entire, without the least pain to the child.

The stockholders of the Maysville and Mt. Sterling turnpike road company will see by a notice in another column that the company have declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. In addition to this the company have subscribed and paid for \$11,000 stock in the Licking river bridge company. This speaks well for the company, and we hope, ere long, they may be able to declare larger dividends.

We publish on the inside of our paper this week, from the Frankfort Yeoman, a letter from Maj. Thos. Turner, of this town, on the subject of State aid to railroads. We commend it to the attention of the members of the General Assembly now in session at Frankfort. Mr. Turner has given the subject much thought and study, and his letter should receive that consideration from our law makers as the subject discussed deserves.

Mr. Parks, a teacher of some celebrity, has opened a class in singing in our town. Mr. Parks comes among us well recommended, and his ability to teach what he undertakes is shown by the rapid progress his present class is making. The term of his present class terminates Friday evening, and we understand it is the desire of the Professor to form another school immediately. If a person has any singing in him, the Professor is sure to bring it out.

We learn by private letter that the parties that bought the Cottage Furnace in Estill County are exceeding their most sanguine expectations. They have run the furnace 21 days, making 160 tons of pig-iron, which is worth in Louisville \$63 per ton. The cost of transportation from the furnace to Louisville is \$3 50 per ton. In the 21 days running they have made a clear profit of \$240 per day. We hope the gentlemen may be as successful in the future, as they were in the first running, and that they may each make a fortune, for their enterprise and liberality.

Mr. L. D. Wilson, superintendent of Macphelah Cemetery in the suburbs of this town, is out in a circular to the lot-owners, letting them know that the rules and regulations of the cemetery company are that each lot-owner is required to pay a fee of five dollars per year—the amount so collected to go towards improving and beautifying the grounds. Mr. Wilson says in his circular that but one person has ever paid him the fee required, and that a great many are grumbling because the grounds are no better condition than they are. He says if the lot-owners will comply with the printed rules and regulations, he will go ahead and have the grounds improved in such a manner that we will have one of the most beautiful burial places in State. It is earnestly desired that those who have not done so will give this matter their immediate attention, and come forward with their money and permit Mr. Wilson to go on and make the much-needed improvement.

Menefee County

The House has passed the bill establishing a county out of parts of Bath, Wolfe, Powell, Montgomery and Morgan, and called it Menefee. The county seat is named Frenchville, in honor of Judge Richard French, against whom Mr. Menefee, then a young man, made his brilliant and memorable race for Congress.

Menefee, though born in Bath, was raised in Montgomery, and here received his first honors and advancement. Judge French was a native of our county; a man who filled many public stations with eminent ability, and who always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those who knew him. He was circuit judge a number of years, practiced law with distinguished success in this and adjoining counties, and represented this District several sessions in Congress. He was a Democrat of the Jackson school, a man of exceeding popular manners and address, and a debater and speaker of considerable power.

The union of the names of Menefee and French will call up many long forgotten associations in the minds of our people.

New Book.

A very handsome volume from the publishing house of Wilcox & Rockwell, of New York, entitled the "Southern Almanac," is upon our table. It is printed upon the finest paper, and its typographical execution is faultless. The contents of the book consist of poems written in the South during the war, and many of them are of the highest merit. They embody the expression of the Southern heart during its season of trial. They are valuable, apart from their literary and poetical merit, as a contemporaneous history. The book is edited and arranged by Miss Sallie A. Brock, of Virginia, and the selections are well and judiciously made, and embrace the names of some of the most gifted of the Southern writers. Among them is that of A. J. Ryan, of Tennessee. The poems written by him and included in the book are alone worth the subscription price.

As a large per cent of the sales of this book go to the various memorial associations of the South, this, of itself, should induce all persons of Southern sympathies to subscribe.

Mr. Geo. D. Rainey is the agent for the sale of the work. Copies can be seen at the post office.

We again call the attention of our people visiting Lexington to the fact that they can get the best bargains at the store of Moore, Reed & Co., dealers in boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c. This enterprising firm is already doing a large business and have established an enviable reputation. They have constantly on hand the largest and finest assortment of goods. They have recently added a manufacturing branch to their establishment, and are now prepared to furnish their friends and patrons with the best quality of custom-made boots and shoes. They keep the finest material to be had, and all their work is warranted to give satisfaction. Young men contemplating matrimony and desiring a good fit are especially invited to call. Young ladies wishing to make a lasting impression, who have not too many strings to their bows, can have their dainty ankles encased in the most beautiful punello and get all they desire in the latest styles. We hope abundant success may crown our friends.

Rev. Br. Stuart Robinson will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on Tuesday next, March 9th, morning and night.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.—The remains of Major Grainger, formerly a well-known citizen of this place, were removed last Tuesday from the old city grave yard to Fairview cemetery. They were interred October, 1858, in one of Crane, Breed & Co.'s Metallic Cases, by Mr. J. C. Gerard, and were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. Although buried more than ten years ago, his features were perfectly life-like, and readily recognized by his relatives and friends.—*Bonding-green Democrat.*

R. T. Smith & Co. sell in this and the adjoining counties, the Crane, Breed & Co. Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

WONDERFUL.—Henry W. Burr, No. 49 West 14th Street, while on a visit to the West, was attacked with severe illness from drinking impure water. Life was despaired of, and it was thought that he must die. His wife was immediately sent for, and in a day or two was at his bedside. Having herself seen the beneficial results from the use of Plantation Bitters, she insisted upon their being administered to him, which was done, in quantities prescribed by the attending physician. The result was as if by magic, and in one-half hour from the time they were given her husband was out of danger, and by a moderate use of them three or four times a day, he was soon able to resume his journey to his home. This is but one case of many thousands that we know of.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

BEST BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.—The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the best book for every body that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library, and place of business.—*Golden Era.*

THE SASSAPARILLA DIGGERS OF YUCA-TAN.

This singular set of people are descended from the ancient Aztecs of Southern Mexico, and still retain some of the peculiarities which Stephens and Prescott gave of their ancestors. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., employ a small army of them in digging Sarsaparilla root. Provided with narrow spades, a coil of rope, a bag of water, they are ready for the forest, where the wild banana furnishes them food, and thick-leaved trees their only shelter. Few of those who find themselves rejuvenated by this product, know how much they are indebted to the toil of these humble laborers, who dig health for thousands of Doctors Ayer's patrons, while they themselves lose their own.—[Boston Commercial.

MARRIAGES.

POYNTER—BUTFORD.—On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, near Midway, Ky., by Rev. W. George, Dr. M. E. Poynter to Miss Kate Buford.

OWINGS—JUDY.—On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder Albert Miles, Mr. Thos. Owings to Miss Kate Judy, all of this county.

CHISM—CASE.—On Tuesday morning, 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. D. B. Cooper, Mr. A. H. Chism, of Metcalfe county, Ky., to Miss Mollie L. Case, of this town.

We sincerely congratulate our young friends upon the wise step they have taken, and hope we may live to attend their golden wedding. May their united lives glide pleasantly along as a strain of music in the moonlit air, and peace and happiness be ever-present and attending spirits upon their daily walks and nightly slumbers.

Take her, Chis, and may the gentle being who has conferred her happiness to your keeping go unvisited by care or sorrow. And on your united destinies, may

"All heaven
And happy constellations shed
Their selectest influence."

Mount Sterling Markets.

Carefully corrected every week by Howe & Anderson, Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Coffee—Prime to Choice Rio	26 1/2 @ 28 1/2
" " Java	37 1/2 @ 40
Old Gov't Java	40 @ 45
Sugar—New Orleans	16 @ 17
" Cuba and Porto Rico	16 @ 17
" Soft White Refined	22
" Hard " "	22
Syrups	\$1 25 @ 1 60
Molasses	\$1 00
Naked—per bbl.	\$16 @ 20
" 1 lb.	\$12 @ 15
" Kits	\$2 50 @ 3 25
Salt	75c
Rice	14 @ 16
Clover seed	\$10 50 @ 11 00
Flax " "	\$1 75
Timothy in grass	\$4 00
Ginseng	75
Feathers	60
Wheat—choice white	\$2 00
" red	\$1 75
Flour—choice Family per bbl.	\$12 00 @ 12 50
" superfine	11 00 @ 12 00
Wool in grease	25 @ 28
Wool washed	37 @ 40
Bacon—hog round	17c

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Malicious Month.

March that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many harassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admitted called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses" is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to do this is with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If a warfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals, the old settlers knew nothing about that, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless.

99TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE January 1, 1869.



ASSETS (at Market Value):

Cash on hand in Bank and in transit	\$592,629 57
Real Estate (unincumbered)	233,319 14
Stocks	1,307,230 00
Mortgage Bonds	917,700 00
U. S. State and City Stock and other public Securities,	2,079,953 00
Total Assets,	\$5,150,931 71
Total Liabilities,	289,553 98
	\$4,861,377 73

Duly attested, sworn to and signed

BRANCH, 171 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

The J. B. Bennett Insurance Company is the Trustee of its Patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its own Stockholders.

WM. HOFFMAN, Agent, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Our New Family



Sewing Machine.

THE SUPERIOR MERITS of the "Singer" machines over all others, for either Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer considered necessary.

NEW FAMILY MACHINE.

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The Machine in question is

SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL.

It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE OF VARIETY OF WORK

never before attempted upon a single Machine,—using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Heading, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Trimming, Binding, etc., are Novel, Practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful, and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement, and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading retail Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branch agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

458 Broadway, New York.

We refer to the following persons who have been using the New Family Machines for some time past, and the most of whom have had sewing machine experience: Mrs. H. Jones, Miss M. Smith, Miss M. Voria, Mrs. T. Clark, Mrs. I. F. Calk, Mrs. Tipson, Misses Burroughs, Mrs. G. E. Miller, Mrs. W. T. Howe, Mrs. J. T. Green, Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mrs. Wm. Stevens, Mrs. John Maupin, Mrs. F. Sander, Mr. Sterling, Ky.

Mrs. J. Oldham, J. W. Anderson, W. Oldham, W. A. Cockrell, J. A. Thompson, J. H. Jones, Mrs. E. L. Scott, Mrs. Dr. Buford, Mrs. P. Thomas, Geo. Anderson, W. B. Kidd, W. A. Boyd, John M. Jones, Wm. Judy, Mrs. John Parrish, John McClure, Miss Maggie Wilkerson, John Wilkerson, Thos. Calk, Mrs. Willie Benton, H. R. C. Greenwald, Miss Mattie Ferguson, Miss Ross, Mrs. P. Ragland, Montgomery county.

T. P. Young, Thos. Flood, Bath county.

James H. French, Thornton Lewis, Clark county.

John M. Mohrly, M. Jones, Bourbon county.

We also refer to the following persons in Mt. Sterling who are using our Manufacturing Machine: H. Campbell, R. T. Smith, Garrett & Rogers, John Curley, Henry Thompson.

P. L. REESE, Agent, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Oct. 29.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price \$1.00.

J. T. BREEN, Sole Agent, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

ALLEN & CO., Cincinnati, Wholesale Agents, May 14-ly.

M. J. CHASE, R. DUMMITT, H. H. COLLINS.

KENTUCKY

Planing and Flooring Mill,

DOOR, SASH & BLIND FACTORY.

CHASE, DIMMITT & COLLINS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL,

Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Fencing,

Fence Posts, Palings, Mouldings,

Lath, Pine and Poplar Lumber,

Planed and Rough.

CORNER SECOND AND POPLAR STREETS,

(FIFTH WARD,) MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

Silver & Plated Ware

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

In Eastern Kentucky!

AT CINCINNATI PRICES!

TERMS CASH!

Heavy Plain 18k. Rings, Made to Order.

SPECIAL AND PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING FINE WATCHES.

P. L. REESE & CO.

Mr. Sterling, Ky. Nov. 5, 1868-ly

FOR SALE,

SIX KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

Sewing Machines,

Also, constantly on hand the Best Quality of

Oil, Needles, Spool Silk,

Thread, Linen, &c.

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINES.

All kinds of First-class Machines Repaired.

P. L. REESE.

November 5-ly.

JOHNSON & THOMPSON

Have just received their

Magnificent Stock of

Dry Goods.

Call and Examine.

THE LADIES

Are invited to call at Johnson & Thompsons

and examine their fine display of

DRESS GOODS.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

OF ALL KINDS,

At JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S.

Cloakings & Overcoatings,

Just from New York

At JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S.

HOME-MADE AND IMPORTED

Jeans & Linseys,

In full assortment.

JOHNSON & THOMPSON.

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A GOOD STOCK,

At JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S,

Notions & Dress Trimmings

—Such as—

Gimps, Headings, Fringes

FANCY VELVETS & SATINS,

In endless variety,

At JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S.

Hamburg, Jacenet and Swiss

EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,

Of every Style.

JOHNSON & THOMPSON.

AS A PREVENTIVE

Against Malaria, Fever and Ague, and all diseases, arising from a torpid state of the liver, there is no medicine so highly recommended as Roback's Stomach Bitters. Breen & Young, Agents.

THEY WILL CURE YOU

Of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sick or Nervous Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Consumption, Pain in the Back or Loins, Gout, Pleurisy, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Eruptions and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, Roback's Blood Pills; Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier. Breen & Young, Agents.

S. E. TIPTON,

Agent for the world-renowned

Singer Sewing Machines

PARIS, KY.

Is prepared to furnish the celebrated Singer

Sewing Machines to his former customers and friends in Montgomery and the adjoining counties at

Factory Prices.

He is now connected with the Cheap Cash House of Geo. Redmon, in Paris, where he would be pleased to see his friends from Montgomery when they visit that place.

An S. A. O. to the Bachelor.

NOT BY JOHN PHILLIPS.

A Bachelor is a man who is in material history as he is a man at all times and a man who is not at all times. Bachelors are men who are all sorts of things and all sorts of things, but they are not in the least bit of a hurry to get married.

The air is so full of them, but at the same time they are so full of them, that they are not in the least bit of a hurry to get married.

They have a strong dislike for buttons, consequently at most of the time without. Grammatically speaking, they are a common noun, singular number an object of pity, and they are generally objected to by all the pretty girls.

There object is mostly a rich widow and three children, or a old made with bank stock or cotton fields.

They grow best in warm climates, for there they need least darning.

They are pure cusses, an sometimes get so thin it takes two or em to make a shadow.

Sometimes they get a offis so they can live off the publick, an then they thrive like a pore pig in a cornfield.

They are subject onto disease but never die. In fact before our late unpleasantness with the Yankee nation a bachelor's grave nor a dead mule had never been heard of.

They sometimes wither up and blow away like dried leaves.

It is an awful thing to swing round the circle until you are thirty-five without getting a wife.

It is worse than going into the penitentiary or the pore house.

In the classical language or wun high in the office: "I love with you the stripes (bachelors) an stars (old maids) an the constitution of the United State or matrimony, and trust of enny uv my numerous readers ever enter that state, they may find the climate mild and fertile.

As ever, in a tremendous hurry, Yer friend until death, DRINKS.

Cities as Types of Ideas.

A great city, whose image dwells in the memory of man, is the type of some great idea. Rome represents conquest.—Faith hovers over the towers of Jerusalem; and Athens embodies art, the pre-eminent quality of the antique world. In modern ages, commerce has created London; while manners, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, have long found capital in the airy, gay city of the Seine.—What art was to the ancient world, science is to the modern. In the minds of men the useful has succeeded to the beautiful, and Manchester, fifty years ago a small Lancashire village, has expanded into a mighty region of factories and warehouses. New York conveys the idea of a vast railroad and telegraphic centre; while Chicago, the restless pioneer of the Old World's progress, is in itself a small empire of action, where each individual citizen is willing to risk breading his neck if he can only accomplish something a few minutes before his neighbor. Boston and books are synonymous, and Philadelphia's continuity of uniform brick houses is sufficiently suggestive of calmness and Quaker simplicity. When one mentions New Orleans, the imagination immediately pictures a semi-tropical city, full of languid and voluptuous repose of Creole life; whereas Cincinnati dispels all romantic vision and immediately becomes the Port of the West. San Francisco, being made up of pictures, is one of the most ideal of cities, and the idea of vigor and energy is one of the most ideal of cities.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION:

NEW GOODS,

SAMUELS & JORDAN'S

Very Superior Stock of Goods!

From the best markets, and which will be sold at the lowest prices.

VERY LOWEST PRICES!

Our Stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods

Is unusually fine and attractive. The assortment generally is very complete. Every line of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions

Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs

The especial attention of the Ladies is called to our extensive stock of

FURS!

Which is the largest and finest ever brought to this market, and in which we are prepared to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

PLAIN and FANCY SILKS

Of Superb Quality.

LADIES' CUSTOM MADE SHOES,

Of the very best Style and Quality.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

&c., for gentlemen's wear, is very large and complete, and embraces all the

New and Fashionable Styles.

We would also say to our gentlemen friends that our stock of

HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Is very large, and we invite their especial attention to this branch of our trade.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

SAMUELS & JORDAN,

Main Street, Mt. Sterling, October 6.

FALL & WINTER Millinery Goods!

MRS. HORTON

WOULD respectfully announce to her customers and the Ladies generally that she is now in receipt of her Fall and Winter Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Which have been selected with great care, and with a view to the tastes of the ladies of this section. Her stock consists of

Bonnets, Hats,

TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS,

&c., which are of the

Latest & Most Fashionable Styles!

She has also on hand a Large Stock of

STRAW GOODS, TRIMMED GOODS,

And Pattern Bonnets,

Terms, STRICTLY CASH

Ladies are invited to give her a call, and are assured that her prices will be as cheap as those of any similar house in this section.

Store on Main Street, opposite the New Christian Church.

Having disposed of my stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods to Mrs. J. C. Horton, I recommend her to my former customers.

Oct. 15 MRS. GARRETT.

SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in saying to his old friends, customers and the public generally, that he is still located at the old place, two doors south of the National Hotel in a full supply of

Single and Double Buggy Harness,

WAGON HARNESS, BREAK HARNESS,

Reeching & Cart Harness

Ladies and Misses Side Saddles,

Plains, Killgore, Morgan, Pad and Jockey

Saddles, Boys Saddles, of all kinds, Blind

Bridles, Riding Bridles, Harness Brid-

dles, Martingales, Girths, Buggy

and Riding Whips, Cow Hides,

Bridle Bits, Break Bands,

Horse and Mule Col-

lars, and, in

short, a

FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS

Usually kept in his line. Special attention called to kind and quality of work, rivaling the strongest competition in quality. Anything in his line

Manufactured to Special Order

On Short Notice. Call and examine my goods, and satisfaction guaranteed. Feeling thankful to the public for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same. No trouble to price and show goods.

Respectfully,

March 6-11. H. C. THOMPSON.

LIME FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale about TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF LIME, on my place on Grassy Lick.

JOHN H. MASON.



HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

MAIN STREET, MOUNT STERLING, KY.

JOUETT & APPERSON,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOUETT & DEAN)

HAVING entered into copartnership in the Hardware business, would respectfully in-

voke the attention of a people of Montgomery and surrounding counties to their large and

superior stock now on hand and daily receiving. Our line of Hardware is complete, comprising

in part of the following:

IRON, STEEL,

NAILS, HINGES,

LOCKS, SPACES,

SHOVELS, HOES,

CROSS-CUTSAWS,

ANDES, &c., &c.

Which we warrant the best. Our stock of

Stoves comprises every variety and quality.

RED-ROOM STOVES,

COOKING STOVES,

PUBLIC ROOM STOVES,

Of the most durable material. For the table

we have

KNIVES,

TABLE SPOONS,

TEA SPOONS,

SOUP SPOONS,

SAUCE SPOONS,

CARVING KNIVES

In the way of cutlery our stock is large and

handsome, embracing

FINE PEN KNIVES,

FINE POCKET KNIVES,

SHEARS, SCISSORS,

RAZORS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

In fact, everything that Farmers, Carpenters,

Cabinet Makers requires, such as

JANES, SCREWS,

CHISELS, HATCHETS,

SQUARES, LEVELS,

ETC., ETC

Special attention is directed to our large and

magnificent stock of

TINWARE,

Of all kinds—including fancy Tin Sets. We

keep always on hand a large and varied as-

sortment of

WOODEN WARE,

Selected with great care for this market. Give

us a call and examine our stock, as we feel sat-

isfied that we can please you.

Oct. 15. JOUETT & APPERSON

LOU

Is the praise in the mouths of everybody in fa-

vor of Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Pills

and Blood Purifier. Breen & Young, Agents.

JNO. CURLEY,

LADIES AND GENTS' FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.

West Side of the Public Square, near the Post Office,

MT. STERLING, KY.

HAVING just received a large and well

selected stock of

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

of the very best brands

in the market, also

French and American

KIP, AND UPPER, I

am prepared to

Manufacture to Order

In the latest Style and Superior Workman-

ship Ladies Silk, Satin and Lacing

Gaiters and Slippers,

Made to order, in the very best manner and on

short notice.

All my work warranted to give satisfac-

tion. Very Respectfully,

Jan. 2. JOHN CURLEY.

GRATIFYING

To know that a reliable remedy is within the

reach of everybody for the radical cure of Dys-

pepsia or Indigestion. Such a remedy is Ro-

back's Stomach Bitters. Sold by all Druggists.

Breen & Young, Agents.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is, probably, no one disease with which

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY!

THE undersigned returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage hereto-fore extended to him, and would respectfully invite attention to the large stock of SADDLERY & HARNESS, now on hand, which he is offering very low.

A first class article of

Single and Double Harness,

Plain Buggy and Carriage Harness,

Wagon Harness, Cart Harness,

Best Kip Collars,

Mule and Horse Collars,

Backband and Bellybands,

Blind Bridles, (assorted)

Riding Bridles, Martingales,

Buggy Whips, Fly Nets,

Fancy Saddle Blankets,

Graduated Felt Saddle Blankets,

Horse Covers (assorted)

Warranted Wrought Bits,

He also manufactures on an improved plan the

well known

SPRING PAD SADDLE,

Best Hog Skin Shafter Saddles, Killgore

and Spanish Saddles,

Best MORGAN SADDLE

All kinds of Boys Saddles, Leaning Head Side

Saddles, Back Spring Side Saddle, Minnie Side

Saddles, and in short an assortment of all kinds

of

HARNESS & SADDLES

To suit customers who may favor him with a

call.

He is sole agent for the

DAYTON

PATENT SAFETY BRIDLE BIT,

Patented August 6, 1867.

This is the best Bit ever invented. It com-

bines the principle of all Patent Check Reins

and other Safety Bits in a very simple bit, with-

out any complicated arrangements. By the use

of this bit a boy can drive any horse at any

speed, and pull him up whenever he desires—

having a pulley purchase and more advantage

than he need employ. Horse men are invited

to call and examine it.

REPAIRING done with neatness and

dispatch. Hosing you will call and examine

my stock, I remain, Very Respectfully,

THOMAS CLARKE,

Main-St., Mt. Sterling Ky.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS TO

P. B. VANDEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Produce & Commiss. Merchants

Corner Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

PURE

Copper and Domestic Liquors,

Always on hand, which we will sell low for

Cash, or in exchange for all kinds of

Country Produce

Z. B. VANDEN & CO.

Jan. 23-18

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

Splendid Inducements to Subscribers!

The Lady's Friend announces the following

Novels for 1869:—"Between Two," by Eliza-

beth Prescott, author of "How a Woman Had

Way," &c.; "The Prize of Two Men's Lives," by

Amanda M. Douglas, author of "Debarry For-

gotten," &c.; "A New Novel by Louise Chandler

Moulton, author of "Waiting for Fate," &c.; and

a New Novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, the dis-

tinguished English Novelist, author of "East

Lynne," &c.—with numerous Shorter Stories by

a brilliant galaxy of lady writers.

The Lady's Friend will give a finely-executed

Steel Engraving, a handsome double-page, finely-

colored Fashion-Plate—engraved on Steel—and a

large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the

Fashionable Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music—worth

the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every

number.

A copy of the Large and Beautiful Premium